The subscription price of this paper for a year is THERE

For the long Sessions of Congress (averaging eight mo the price will be Two Dollars; for the short Sessions

Dollar per copy. will be made to any one who shall order and pay for, at one time, five copies of the Weekly paper; and a like reduction of 25 per cent. (or one-fourth of the full charge) to any one who will order and pay for at one time ten or more copies.

Discounds being kept for this paper, it will not be for-warded to any one unless paid for in advance, nor sent any longer than the time for which it is so paid for.

## NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE IMMENSE VALUE OF COTTON MANUFAC-TURES TO GREAT BRITAIN.

The following facts, not theories, as to the prodigious value to Great Britain of her cotton manufactures, seem to be worth looking at practically, as a man would hook as what his fieldings was a man would hook as what his fieldings was a man would hook as what his fieldings was a manufacture be retained here, and the profit also of the manufacture be retained here, and the profit also of the manufacture and support of all those whose industry would be required in the process, and the profit also of the manufacture and support of all those whose industry would be required in the profit also of the manufacture be retained here, and the profit also of the maintenance and support of all those whose industry would be required in the profit also of the maintenance and support of all those whose industry would be required in the profit also of the maintenance and support of all those whose industry would be required in the profit also of the maintenance and support of all those whose industry would be required in the process, and the profit also of the maintenance and support of all those whose industry would be required in the process, and the profit also of the maintenance and support of all those whose industry would be required in the process, and the profit also of the maintenance and support of all those whose industry would be required in the profit also of the maintenance and support of all those whose industry would be required in the process, and the profit also of the maintenance and support of all those whose industry would be required in the process, and the profit also of the maintenance and support of all those whose industry would be required in the profit also of the maintenance and support of all those whose industry would be required in the profit also of the maintenance and support of all those whose industry would be required in the profit also of the maintenance and support of all those whose industry would be required in the profit also of the maintenance and support of all those whose industry neighbor. After looking at these facts, let our compaid to people living in Great Britain, and fed and result. clothed there, instead of in the United States; and whether or not it is better for us that Great Britain the manufacturers, the Ministers of Great Britain should have all the profit of manufacturing these took the alarm, "forewarned, forearmed." We had goods, which is nothing else but adding so much already begun to beard the lion in his haunts. Our money to her productive and consuming power, manufactured cottons were to be found in almost daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, than that such pro-every market in successful competition with the fits and money-capital should be kept in the United British cottons; in the Mediterranean, on the coast States, as far as possible, to go on reproducing of Africa, in the West Indies, all over South Amewealth, and extending employment, comfort, and competence into every nook and corner of the Union. Indies, in China, in the British East Indies even, The facts are these :

Which, calling a bale 400 lbs, equals 1,237,-583 bales of cotton, and at 10 cents per lb. mounts to .....\$49,503,310 90

Say first cost of cotton in the United States on Making, per pound.....10 cts.

The total export of cotton from the United States for the year ending 30th June, 1846, was . . . . 9,388,533 lbs. Sea Island. 584, 169, 522 lbs. other kinds.

Making....593,558,055 pounds, which 

other countries, in 1846, in cotton manufactures and twist, [twist being nothing else but cotton yarn, or thread ready spun for the loom, ] the weight of . . . . . pounds . . .

Or at 400 lbs. per bale, equal to 885,729 bales; and at 10 cents per pound, the va-lue of the cotton before manufacture, including waste, as above put down, the cost of the cotton used for these exports was. \$35,429,174 20

ing, carting, dock dues, warehouse rent, fire insur-ance, mending bags, &c.; freight, carting, &c. to power of furnishing, so far as possible, these cotton of cases, nails, paper, &c., and reconveyance back again in goods to the shipping ports, and concluding with the charges of the shipment of the manufactured cottons. One can hardly conceive of the from the day of its arrival to that of its reshipment strife, her end is accomplished. to a foreign port, in the various forms of its manu-

Now, the declared value of the foregoing exports, as given us by the custom house returns of Great Britain, is part of the Ministers of Great Britain to their 

as above stated......\$35,429,174 20 And cost of various articles consumed in the dyeing, dressing, finishing, &c. of the cloth, which, with

fuel, &c. cannot be .... 8,000,000 00 43,429,174 20

There was left to the labor and capital of

An amount which must astonish every one unacvince all how it is that the wealth of Great Britain its present enormous bulk. This profit is a clear her cotton manufactures. gain to the labor and capital of Great Britain, and is all paid to her by other people. It is the profitable employment of manufacturing those goods that she exports and sells to other countries, estimating them at their declared value in Great Britain at the time of export. Besides this gain, it is fair to conclude there is some further profit to the shippers of these goods, and to British ship-owners the freight money or charge of conveyance to such foreign

tures consist ? The prepared returns say, of-

Calicoes, plain, or what we call domestics, bleached and unbleached 148,263,548 8,702,430 twist...... 157,130,055 8,183,772 40,539,653 4,672,071

345,933,256 21,558,276 The residue consists of cambries, muslins, dimities, damasks, diapers, ginghams, and checks, laces, leno muslins, nankeens, quiltings, ticks, velveteens, counterpanes, hosiery; hand-kerchiefs, tapes, bobbins, &c.

8.258,493 1,92",665 Making the total of ...... 354,291,749 23,475,941

And at \$4.80 the pound sterling ..... \$112,684,516.80 In looking over this enumeration of exports we arrive at the following very striking analysis:

| profit, since those countries derive, beyond this ratio, all the profit of the manufacture into cloth of the

The portion of plain calicies, which are nothing else but our "domestics," sheetings, shirtings, printings, drills, &c.,

Being equal to six-sevenths of the whole weight, and more thirds of the whole value of the exports

ties and twist, we can manufacture at as low a cost in the United States as it can be done in Great Britain, with a little more experience and a little less

fragment not worth considering, consists of just such her. cotton manufactures as the cotton mills of the Unibe transferred to and located in the United States, and the profits of the manufacture be retained here,

saw this already in their experience. Some of them mon sense, the greatest gift of a beneficent Creator, had already, it was said, determined to quit their decide whether or not it is better for this country mills in Great Britain, and come over with their that all the money paid in the process for convert- machinery and operatives, and take advantage in the ing the raw cotton into these manufactures be so United States, as manufacturers, of this inevitable

> Previously, however, to 1846, at the instance of rica, in the Pacific, in the markets of the Dutch East such a competition was carried on successfully, with an increasing demand for American cottons. Aye, at Calcutta her Britannic Majesty's officers wore American drills as long as they could get them. This may seem incredible, but it is true. The duty on all manufactured cottons at Calcutta was not exceeding seven and a half per cent. Under this duty an opening was given for the import, and a great demand sprang up for American drills, and the export of them to Calcutta increased rapidly. This, however, did not long continue, as the East India Government soon interfered, and the result was what we may always look for in Great Britain, self-protection, not the encouragement of a trade upon what is called a free-trade basis, but the imposition of a new duty of twenty per centum on foreign cotton manufactures, and a duty of five or seven per centum on those of Great Britain. And so it is now. So much for this trial of Yankee manufactures even-handed, and its fate at Calcutta.

But to return. 'The Ministers of Great Britain took the alarm, as has been stated, prior to 1846, from the manufacturers, occasioned by our success-354,291,742 ful competition; and, first, they took off the duty in Great Britain then existing of about two-thirds of a cent per pound on raw cotton, thus abolishing this duty, and annihilating its amount out of the revenue from imports, and yielding it up as a DIRECT PRO-TECTION to the manufacturers of the country, well knowing, as they did, that her manufactures were It should be borne in mind that, as soon as a car- to Great Britain her mine of gold; and, secondly, go of cotton enters Liverpool harbor, or other place these Ministers proceeded to take off all impost dudischarge in Great Britain, labor and capital be- ties on any articles or dyestuffs consumed in the gin to derive support and benefit from it in its accu- cotton manufactures. They felt the struggle and mulating values, commencing with pilotage, and going on with expenses of bonding, labor of dischargiological by all available means to retain for their the manufacturing places, and onward through all exports to the world at large from their own mills, the processes of manufacture and finish, with costs and proceeded at once to take off all duty and exmultitudes in Great Britain whom a bale of cotton for victory; and if we can be stultified beforehand helps to support or enrich, in one form or another, by her free-trade opiates, so that we fail in the

Our own tariff of 1846, on the contrary, to the great honor or disgrace of the Administration, even after this glorious exhibition of protection on the manufacturers, enacts new and higher duties on foreign articles used in the manufacture, preparation, or dyeing of our cotton fabrics, thus loading them with additional costs to the same extent, after our Administration had seen, or should have seen, that all such articles had been made free of duty in Great Britain for the aimed purpose of a successful competition against our own fabrics. What a glorious contrast does the course of the English Ministry present to the world, in this great struggle of competition, to that of our own Administration, represented in that curse to the labor of the country, the tariff of 1846!

Let us return again from this digression to the quainted with the subject, and should readily con- main facts intended to be shown. The profit on these exported cottons is only a portion, not the has been increased with the rapidity it has been to whole, of the profit realized by Great Britain from

The whole number of pounds of yarn spun in Great Britain, 

Leaving for the consumption of Great Britain, 

Now if the manufacture of 354,000,000 of pounds exported gave a profit or increased value by its manufacture over the cost of the raw cotton and But of what did this export of cotton manufac- other materials used or consumed of \$69,000,000, these 141,000,000 of pounds for the consumption of the country yielded, in the like ratio, \$27,500,000. making a total profit or increased value to Great Britain, on the whole manufacture of the 495,000,000 pounds, amounting to \$96,000,000-an astounding fact, certainly, and almost incredible, were it not conclusively proved by absolute returns and documents-while the total value of all the cotton exported from the United States to all countries, for the year ending the 30th June, 1846, weighing 593,557,055 pounds, amounted to only \$43,000,000 at the market value on shipboard, which market value embraced cost of growth, (involving an immense capital and labor.) picking, bagging, charges to the seaboard, commissions for selling, and all other attending charges up to the moment of sale and on shipboard. Other countries besides Great Britain reap a proportionate profit on the cotton manufactured in those countries, and even a greater ratio of

> twist exported from Great Britain to such countries. The entire profit or increased value on the manufacture of the 593.557,055 pounds of cotton exported from the United States, as above mentioned, and valued at \$43.000,000, exceeded \$100,000,000. It is, however, sufficient for the present purpose to look at this matter in connexion with Great Britain

Now, these two descriptions of exports, domes- | alone. Upon a cost of \$49,000,000 in raw cotton. which cost included freight to England and waste in the manufacture, she made a profit, or an increased value in the manufactured goods of \$96,000,000. being 40,539,653 pounds, value £4,672,074, which, but for the strangling interference of the tariff of that our cotton crop is more than twice the value 1846, we were in a fair way to furnish for export to Great Britain that it is to the United as low as the manufacturers in Great Britain, then STATES, and that she realizes twice as much for it will be seen that all this export, except a mere every pound of cotton we furnish to her as it costs every pound of cotton we furnish to her as it costs

With these facts before us, (and we have no reated States can successfully turn out cheapest in the son to question their character,) let us look at this end, under the system of this country from 1816 to 1846. But for the hostile, not to say spiteful, suicidal, and corrupt change forced upon this country by the tariff act of 1846, the result must have been inevitable, sooner or later, that the spindles and looms for the manufacture of these exports would end, under the system of this country from 1816 to matter as it is, and not be mystified by an abstract sists of, or ever can consist of, in relation to this matter. The question is, Which country is proved by these facts to be most benefited—the United States, producing the cotton, or Great Britain, as its manufacturer? Certainly, Great Britain, as its manufacturer? Certainly, Great Britain, as more than two to one. This is the great truth, and the only truth, to be searched for. The United States received \$35,000,000 for the growth, picking, bagging, carrying to market, and selling extensions. ing, bagging, carrying to market, and selling expenses of the cotton, while Great Britain received

> time to prove that it is for the interest of the United States to carry on and encourage such a trade as this, two to one against them, whether under the theory of "free trade" or any other misnomer; but of what worth are all such volumes, opposed to the great truth above presented? Of no use whatever, while a man has his common sense left to him. THE VOICE OF EXPERIENCE.

FROM BALTIMORE AND THE NORTH.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 19-5-P. M. There is but little news to-day. Up to this writing the teamer Britannia is not telegraphed.

The flour market remains dull. Sales of Howard street at \$5.75 : City Mills worth about the same. The inspections of flour this week are over 22,000 barrels. Stock on hand probably 60,000 barrels. Most of the receipts are being stored. Rye flour \$5.75; corn meal \$3.37.

Grain is scarce. Sales to-day of red wheat at 1.20 a 1 25, and white do. 1 25 a 1.30. Old yellow corn 65 a 67; white do. 56 a 57; new white and yellow do. 45 a 55; oats 36 a 40. Whiskey 27 a 28 1, and dull.

Provisions rather dull, but prices maintained. Governme curities quiet. Beef cattle \$2.37, and hogs \$5.87 a \$6. There is no special movement in tobacco. The inspection

are 931 hhds., including 421 Ohio, 491 Maryland, 17 The New Jersey battalion arrived yesterday. Gen. Marhave been sold at prices ranging from \$3 to \$9, and some parcels to \$11. Maryland \$2 to \$3 for inferior and common; for fine and better qualities.

Timothy hay \$16 a \$18 per ton. Wool is selling at 19 a 20 cents for unwashed com and 29 a 30 cents for washed; finer grades 33 a 40 per lb. Nothing doing in stocks. The money market is rather stringent compared with previous weeks.

> MAGNIFICENT SCHEMES, FOR DECEMBER, 1847.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers. (Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co. 40,000 Dollars !

\$20,000, \$10,000, and 150 Prizes of \$1,000 ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 78, for 1847. To be drawn in Alexandria, Saturday, 4th December, 1847. BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1	Splendid pri	ze of			\$	40,000
1	Splendid pri	ze ot				20,000
1	Prize of					10,000
1	do					8,000
1	do					6,000
i	do					5,000
i	do					3,500
i	do					3,000
i	do					2 291
6	Prizes of					2,000
	Prizes of (t					1,000
130						
		Number				
	holes \$12-H					41 5/
W	holes \$12-1	taives po	—Qua	rters p.	-Liguu	IS DI OU
C	ertificate of	a packag	e of 25	whole	tickets \$	100 00
	Do	do	of 25	half	do	80 00
	Do	do	of 25	quarte	r do	40 00
	Do	do		eighth		20 00

\$30,146, 10 of \$6,000, 10 of \$3,000 ! ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class No. 80, for 1847. drawn at Alexandria, Saturday, December 11, 1847.

To be drawn as treatment of party and
SPLENDID SCHEME.
1 prize of\$30,146   20 prizes of\$600
10 do 6,000 20 do 400
10 do 3,000   20 do 300
20 do
ke, ke, ke,
78 number lottery—13 drawn ballots.
Tickets \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2 50.
Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets \$130 00
Do do 26 half do 65 00
Do do 26 quarter do 32 50
50,000 ! 20,000 ! 10,000 Dollars !

And 13 drawn Nos. in each package of 22 Tickets ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class No. 82, for 1847. To be drawn at Alexandria, Saturday, December 18, 1847.

1.0	Splendid Cal	mai Otes			10,000
1	Splendid pri	ze of			20.000
1	Prize of				10,000
1					
1	do				2,940
1	do				2,000
10	Prizes of				1,000
10	do				500
20	do				300
30	do				200
1	Sec.		Sec.	&c.	
Cicket	s \$15-halve	s \$7 50-	-quarters \$3	75-eigh	ths \$1 8
	Certificate of	nackage	of 22 whole	tickets \$	140 00
	Do	do	22 half	do	70 00
	Do	do	22 quarte	r do	35 00
	Do	do	22 eighth	s do	17 50

35,000 ! 13,000 ! 10,000 Dollars ! ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY. Class No. 84, for 1847. To be drawn at Alexandria, Saturday, December 25, 1847.
78 numbers—14 drawn ballots. SPLENDID SCHEME. ..\$35,000 | 1 prize of.....\$2,089

do13,000	1	do	2,000
do10,000	90	do	1,000
do		do	600
do		do	400
do3,000	40	, do	300
	ke.	&c.	
Tickets \$10-Halve	s \$5-	Quarters \$	1.50.
Certificates of packages	of 26	whole ticket	s \$190
Do do	26	halt do	60
Do do	26	quarter do	30
ders for tickets and share	es and e	ertificates o	of package

Orders for tickett and same will receive the most prompt the above Splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt the above splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt the above special account of each drawing sent interstant, and an official account of each drawing sent interstant in the state of the sent account of each drawing sent interstant in the state of the sent account of each drawing sent interstant in the state of the sent account of the s

FROM VERA CRUZ.

WASHINGTON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1847.

Another steamer has arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 3d in stant, but she brings no later news from the city of We talk of the immense value of the cotton crop to stant, but she brings no later news from the city of Mexico. In the Bulletin we find the subjoined extract from a late Vera Cruz paper:

FROM THE GENIUS OF LIBERTY OF BOYEMBER 3. From a gentleman, an old resident of this country, who arrived here from Puebla on Monday last by way of Orizaba Cordovo, we have received the following particulars:

According to the accounts current in the city of Puebla,

and clamorously demanded from Santa Anna ther arre

an accumulated value of \$69,000,000 on its manu-facture, or, in this ratio, of two for one.

Now volumes may be written to the end of gallant American was slain. In one of the streets of Fuaantia he was struck, almost at the same time, by two balls : one hit him in the forehead, and the other pierced his breast. As he fell he exclaimed, "Boys, forward, and don't flinch a

foot. I know I'm dying, but don't give way !"

Upon the arrival of Gen. Lane all excesses on the part of the guerrillas ceased, and Rea speedily retreated, whether to Paredes at Tulancingo, or the Government at Quezetap, it is

The General is said to be acting with the greatest or The General is said to be acting with the greatest mergy and promptness in repressing all outrages committed breither party. He has established an efficient city police, and proclaimed martial law in the strictest sense of the word. Altogethet, he is represented as being highly popular among the Pueblanos. Col. Childs was about to proceed to the capital; he was to be succeeded in the command of Puebla be Gen. Lane. During the entire siege of the American force by Santa Anna, Rea, Alvarez, and their joint commands of 8,000 man, the American outposts of San Losé were never driven. men, the American outposts of San José were neverdriven in. Since the death of Capt. Walker the company which he so well commanded has been merged in the other corps. Capt. Hearn, of the Pennsylvania regiment, having issued from San José at the head of a small party, to attack some position in the city, was suddenly assaulted by a band of lanceros, who speared fifteen of his men.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW ORLEANS PICATURE.

VERA CRUZ, NOVEMBER 3, 1847. Major General Patterson and staff, escorted by a few mount ed men, left yesterday morning to join the column at Sante Fe, and put in motion this morning for the great city of the

Kentucky, and 2 do. Virginia. The stock of Maryland offers shall has been left behind in consequence of ill health; but, no variety, and the transactions have been limited. In Ohio as he is not seriously indisposed, he will no doubt be well there has been some activity, and several hundred hogsheads enough to take command of the next detachment that leaveshere, unless Gen. Butler should arrive in the mean time.

The health of the city is about the same as usual. For the \$3 a \$7.50 for good common; \$5 a \$9 for good; \$6 a \$20 last month the cases of yellow fever have been very few, considering the number of subjects.

Letters from Jalapa of the 1st instant have been receive and say that Santa Anna is at Orizaba.

Com. Perry and his staff will proceed to Campeachy in the teamer Mississippi so soon as she has completed the taking in of a supply of coal at Anton Lizardo. The Mississippi will be accompanied by some of the small steamers. The Commodore's visit to this quarter is occasioned by the late anti-United States movements of the Yucatecoes. The Commodore on his return will visit Laguna, Huasacoalcos, Tabasco, and

The Germantown is anchored in the harbor of Vera Cruz and the John Adams at Anton Lizardo.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH STEAMER.

The French steam-packet New York put into Newport on Friday morning, on account of being short of coal. She is bound for New York.

The English papers brought by her are not so late by one day as those by the Washington. The French papers are a little later, but, as we learn from the Commercial Advertiser, they contain little that is of present interest.

Pope Pius IX. has promulgated a decree establishing a Council of State, agreeably to the design expressed by the Pope in his famous circular of April the 19th. In the introduction to the decree, which consists of fifty six articles, he declares such a Council to have been in former times the glory

2d Pennsylvania volunteers, and William Curry, 2d artillery,

2d Pennsylvania volunteers, and William Curry, 2d artillery,

severely wounded. Sergeant Diel's conduct is highly spoken that when the Pontifical Government is enriched by such an of the Bunting. All the invalids of the hospital capable for firing and has the aid of those honored with the suffrages of firing a musket did good service from the roof of the institution, and has the aid of those honored with the suffrages of the provinces, the public administration will be more vigor-ously executed and give to the Government the tractical char-ed. J. Gordero, two brothers Dominguez and Jose Servezo, acter which his Holiness desires it should have. He further trusts to the moderation of the people to appreciate this politi-cal benefit, and asks that they will express their gratitude by

the preservation of order.

Four suspension bridges were about to be erected in Rome
by a French Company, and other works of public utility were
likely to be carried forward by foreign capitalists. Hitherto
the law, or at least unbroken custom, did not admit of such

privileges being granted to foreigners.

In Tuscany the punishment of death had been abolished by proclamation of the Grand Duke The excited populace thereupon broke open the prison where the guillotine was kept, and having carried that instrument to the public square, st fire to it, while the bells of the town rang a nerry peal.

The Grand Duke and Duchess made their entry into Luccu on the 14th, signalizing the event by munificent chari-

The accounts respecting the negotiations with Austria do not appear so favorable as by former advices. It is said that by addressing himself directly to the Emperor of Austria the Pope has retarded rather than advanced necotiation. It is intimated that, without the intervention of some third of that place by the guerrillas : even intimated that, without the intervention of some third Power, no amicable arrangement is likely to be made respecting the occupation of Ferrara.

Negotiations for a concordat between Russa and the Holy

See had been broken eff. The Pops demanded that converts from the Greek to the Russian Greek Church should be allow-

London, charged, it was believed, with an inportant mission relative to the state of affairs in the territories of the King of

THE LATE COL. MARTIN SCOTT .- Shall we relate his fab

We will, but without expecting to be believed. We never believed them possible ourselves til our own eyes beheld them, on an occasion when we had trunted him into proving that possible which we had denied and derided as an impossibility, a sheer tomance. We saw him throw two po-tatees into the au and bere them both in the sir with a single Spilet. We saw him do this with both ride and pistol. We FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

FROM THE NEW OBLEANS PICATURE OF ROVEMBER 11. The steamship James L. Day arrived hast evening from Vera Cruz, having left there the evening of the 5th instant.

Among the passengers on the Day were Major Iturbide, prisoner of war, and Lieut, Sears, 2d artil-

lery, bearer of despatches to Washington.

General Scott's despatches left Mexico between the 12th and 15th of October, escorted by a spy company of Mexican lancers (100 strong) under the command of Col. Dominguez. The company left Puebla the evening of the 19th and were attacked the same night by a strong force under Gener Torrejon. Shortly after they were attacked by Col. Vamos. In the two engagements they lost fifteen of their number, but suppose they killed at least ten times that

putches in the hands of his adjutant general, Lieut. Sears, who came down with his Mexican escort to Vera Crus, but accompanied as far as Plan del Rio by the 1st Pennsylvania ent, under Col. Wynkoop, Capt. Loyall's mounted men, and three companies of artillery. The American portion of the escort halted at Plan del Rio, and were to return with

The Mexican spy company is described as a rough looking set of men. They fight with ropes round their necks, as the saying is, and therefore fight gallantly. Col. Dominguez is, thought to know the road intimately, from long experience upon the line in a different capacity. We understand that we have altogether about four hundred and fifty of this description of force in our pay.

Gen. Lane remains at Puebla, retaining all the co he took up with him. A circular order from Gen. Scott directs garrison of 750 men to be stationed at the National Bridge, 1,200 at Jalapa, and 2,000 at Puebla-the last two points inder command of general officers. Gen. Cushing has been assigned by General Patterson to the command of Jalaya. Gen. Patterson had reached the National Bridge on the morning of the 4th instant with all his force, having been entirely inmolested upon the route.

Gen. Lane's command is quartered in the heart of Pueble the general occupying the palace.

given up the idea of going to Orizuba as he had proposed. The guerrillas are quarrelling among themselves. The Rainbow says: "It appears that Jarauta's band have declared

Col. Cenobio to be a traitor to them and his country; that he is leagued with the Americans, and even supplied by them with arms and ammunition for the purpose of destroying his brother bandits. After much hard talking they have at length proceeded to blows; and in one engagement, it is said, that Jarauta was victorious, and that thirty of Cenobio's men were killed." Later accounts confirm this news, but say that only twenty were killed, and that Jarauta was shot through the leg. The Arco Iris, of the 5th instant, speaks of an expedi

Orizaba. Our correspondent makes no mention of it.

By this arrival we have two numbers of a new American paper published at Puebla, and called the Flag of Freedom. We learn from it that Col. Childs was entertained on the 21st ultimo at a dinner given by a number of the officers who served

under him during the siege of Puebla.

This paper furnishes a report of the battles of Huamantla and Atlixoo, the results of which are slready before our readers. We copy a list of the killed and wounded during the siege of Puebla:

List of Killed and Wounded at San Jose, between the com-

List of Killed and Wounded at San Jose, between the commencement and termination of the siege of Puebla.

First Pennsylvania battalion of volunteers.—Company A. Wounded, George Rusheberger, James McCutcheon, severely; John Hoover, David Lindsay, Henry Linch, Mansfield Mason, James Bowden, R. Wilson, John Bootsu, slightly. Company C—William Eurick, Killed; Charles Collison, John B. Herron, wounded. Company I—John Prece, Killed; D. W. Yarlott, James Ellis, Sergeant Domminick Devanny, slightly wounded; Luke Floyd, severely. Company K—Corporal E. H. Jones, John C. Gilchrist, John H. Herrod, F. B. Johns, H. Krutzolman, James Phillips, William A. Phillips, S. D. Sewell, Wm. Smitz, D. S. Vernoy, F. Vandyke, Joseph Wilson, Samuel Troyer, killed; Captain John dyke, Joseph Wilson, Samuel Troyer, killed ; Capt The steamer Water Witch sails to-day for Alvarado river, Herron, Thomas B. Furnam, A. E. Marshall, W. C. Wine-to take in fresh water, after which she will accompany the biddle, R. Reed, slightly wounded. Company D—Corporal Mississippi to Campeachy. severely. Missing-John Longstaff, cor

M. Stemlar, company C.

Voltigeur Regiment.—Private John H. Burgess, killed; John Wilson, company A, slightly wounded; David Ricketts,

company F. do.

Mounted Rifles.—Private Cornwell, 2d dragoons, attached

to mounted rifle detachment, private Smith, company H, killed. Privates Blair, company D, Campbell, company B, Company D, 3d dragoons .- Eli Stewart, wounded.

Company D, 3d dragoons.—Eli Stewart, wounded.
Quartermaster's department.—A. B. Duncan, William
Waddell, slightly wounded; Wm. Johnson, severely.
Gaudalupe.—Wm. Patterson, company E, 2d artillery,
severely wounded; Josiah Blair, mounted rifles, do.; Samuel
Houpt, Wm. Schultz, slightly.
General hospital.—J. P. Hardy, company G, voltigeurs,
John H. Rowney, company K, 2d artillery, T. Russell, 2d
regiment light dragoons, severely wounded.

regiment light dragoons, severely wounded.

Field and Staff.—Mr. A. Wengierski, secretary to Gover-

nor Childs, severely wounded.

Dr. Bunting's hospital — Sergeant Wm. Deal, John Biers,

Servant to Col. Childs .- Daniel Sims, woun In the battle of Atlixco the enemy are said to have left two hundred dead on the road. The Flag gives the following as

our loss:

Wounded.—Bernard Rork, mortally, (since dead,) Mathias Rautter, slightly; Josiah Corwin, severely. All three men were attached to or serving with Capt. Ford's company (D) 3d dragoons.

The Delta says that the news from the capital is

Civil and Military Governor.

ALPHONSO DE WENGIERSKI, Secretary. The Vera Cruz correspondent of the Delta writes,

under date of the 5th instant ; " The remains of the lamented Capt. WALKER, and his

with his rifle, with single ball. We saw him plant four successive balls in the centre, so closely that but one hole could have been detected. At the fifth shot his rifle hung fire. Nevertheless, the half the diameter of the ball was within the vertheless, the half the diameter of the ball was within the hole. We saw him shoot at living objects at least a thousand times, but never saw him draw trigger in vain, never knew his bullet to v ry a hair's breadth from the spot where he had previously said he would place it —Boston Herald.

which is shortly expected from Mexico.

"Of Santa Anna and his whereabouts nothing more is to the Constitution of that State, making the sessions beennial will have to undergo the ordeal of a trial. One thing is certain, he will not wage another fight with our troops. There are various rumors of a speedy peace, but in them I place between the half the diameter of the ball was within the will not wage another fight with our troops. There are various rumors of a speedy peace, but in them I place between the half the confidence. Every thing was quiet at Puebla at last accounts."

## BATTLE OF HUAMANTLA.

The following interesting details of the brilliant affair in which the gallant WALKER lost his life is copied from an extra of the "Flag of Freedom," published at Puebla, and dated the 24th ultimo. It is the only authentic account of this battle that has reached us :

" On the evening of October 8 the train halted at a hacier da two and a haif leagues from Nopaluca. Gen. Lane sent out a spy to the town of Huamantia that night, having received information that Gen. Santa Anna had gone thither during the day before. The next morning be returned and reported that the cavalry of the enemy had left the town, leaving be-hind six pieces of artillery. Orders were immediately issued for the cavalry under Capt. Walker, Col. Gorman's regiment, Major Lally's battalion, Col. Wyokoop's regiment, Capt. Taylor's battery, and Capt. Heitzelman's battalion to be in readinces to march for the town, leaving the train with about eleven hundred men and two pieces of artillery, under the com-mand of Col. Brough.

"At eleven o'clock the whole moved off in fine style. The

"At eleven o clock the whole moved off in fine style. The cavalry were ordered to keep some distance in the advance. We had gone about two miles when Capt. Walker determined to push on at a gallop and surprise the enemy. For five miles the cavalry moved at a very rapid pace smill we reached the state of the cavalry moved at a very rapid pace smill we reached the state of the cavalry moved at a very rapid pace smill we reached the state of the cavalry moved at a very rapid pace smill we reached the state of the cavalry moved at a very rapid pace smill we reached the state of the cavalry marrow lane, both sides of which were lined with thick maguey, so narrow in many places that the sets of fours had to be broken and the column moved by twos. On we went at a trot, until the lane opened into the main street leading to the plaza, when, in column of four, the order was given to draw subres and charge. Then rose a wild yell, and such a charge! The flashing of the sabres, the thundering of the horses feet over the paved street, were enough to strike terror into the hearts of the enemy. Two of their cannon were pointed up the street, another pointed down a cross street, and the fuse was burning in it. The terrified artillerymen moved merely to the sides of the houses, at whom our men made their thrusts and right and left cuts, killing many in this manner. The cavalry rushed over their cannon, the lancers (how many we did not know, but supposed there were three or four hundred) fied, and our men separated into small parties, pursuing them beyond the town, on the outskirts of which a good many were killed. Capt. Walker went beyond the town for the purpose of overtaking the artillery which had left the place. Captain Lewis went in another direction for the same purpose. Captain Lewis went in another direction for the same purpose. Captain could be overtaken. In the mean time, most of our men having gone in pursuit, Capt. Loyall with a few men, assisted by Adj. could be overtaken. In the mean time, most of our men having gone in pursuit, Capt. Loyall with a few men, assisted by Adj. Claiborne, secured some fifty or sixty prisoners at their quarters, together with their arms, &c. Lieut. Claiborne then proceeded to secure and bring up to the plaza the cannon (3 dpieces) we had captured. Capt. Walker returned about this time, and going to the plaza was collecting our men. Lieut. Anderson, of the Georgia volunteers, pursued and captured and alicutenant; these he delivered to Capt. Walker. Lieut. Claiborne, assisted by Corporal Hescock and private Myers and one or two others, limbered up the six pounder and brought it to the plaza; leaving it limbered up and the mules standing in it, and returning to get the four pounder, the lieutenant was in the act of bringing it up when he was forced to leave it by the appearance of all Santa Anna's cavalry, 2,500 strong. Corporal Tilghman, of company C, (rifles,) brought up a small howitzer. Private Dusenbery, of company C, took a lieutenant of artillery prisoner and turned him over to Surgeon Reynolds. By this time a good many of our men had returned and were in the plaza in scattered groups, when the lancers charged them suddenly and unexpectedly. Our men received them with great bravery, and kept the plaza with the exception of a few under Capt. Walker, who retired by a street leading west from the plaza; they were joined by Lieut. Claiborne and his party, who were approaching the square. Captain Walker led them from the plaza—the enemy close on them at a charge; he turned the next street to his left, while the enemy, seeing the 4-pounder, rushed to it to retake it. It was fortunate for the few men with Capt. Walker they saw this piece, for at the very next corner a still larger torce met him; he wheeled and dashing swiftly past the rear of those who had cut him off from the plaza, again entered it. Here the men dismounted and occupied the convent yard, together with a large house on the corner of the square.

"Captain Lewis and He could be overtaken. In the mean time, most of our men have gone in pursuit, Capt. Loyall with a few men, assisted by

twelve men, charged twice upon the enemy, who gave way, and were pursuing them, when they discovered they were being surrounded by a vast number of the lancers. They gallantly forced their way to the plaza; Captain Besancon

barely returned in time to save himself.

"Private Hugenen and Corporal Merrillen, of company C, rifles, being entirely surrounded, drove right into their midst,

"Captain Walker gave the orders promptly to form the men to receive the enemy, who now made their appearance on our right, in front, and on our left. They had also run up the

right, in front, and on our left. They had also run up the four pounder to open on us.

"Lieutenant Claiborne, assisted by Corporal Tilghman, unlimbered the six pounder and pointed it at the column on our left. Having no port fire, he prepared to fire it with a horse pistol; the enemy came nearer and nearer, until at about sixty yards off, when they helted. At this moment the Lieutenent fired the pistol, but the fuse of the cannon would not catch, and being left alone in the plaza he retired to the corner house, and posted some riflemen to keep the piece from recanture.

om recapture.

At this juncture Capt. Walker, while examining the ap-"At this juncture Capt. Walker, while examining the approach of the enemy, and looking at the four pounder on our right, was shot from behind, from a house that displayed a white flag. He sunk down immediately and was borne into the yard, the men bursting into tears as the cry spread among them, 'Captain Walker is ki led.' Capt. Walker directed that we should 'never surrender;' and died in about thirty minutes. Capt. Lewis made a detail of eight men, who went out and brought the six-pounder and placed it at the gate. The enemy menzed us a long time, and fired the four-pounder six or eight times loaded with grape, one of which discharges shattered the leg of Frederick Haborg, Capt W.'s, interpreter, and a private of company C. Seeing the determination of our men they hesitated, faltered, and fell back. Capt. Lewis formed the men after Walker fell, and by his energy and address assisted materially to suppress disorder.

energy and address assisted materially to suppress disorder.

"Lieut. Lilly distinguished himself by his daring. Surgeon Lamar was in the first charge by the side of Walker. was in the plaza when the charge was made, and was saved by the devoted act of Capt. Walker's slave David, who caught at the lance aimed at him and received it himself. He died in a few minutes. He was honest and faithful, and a lavorite of his noble master. 'In death they were not divided.'

"The infantry came up as the enemy were retiring—Col.
Gorman's being the only portion of the infantry that got a The Delta says that the news from the capital is unimportant. A rumor was current in the city of Mexico on the 15th October that a collision of rather a serious nature had taken place between some of our troops and a portion of the Mexican inhabitants of Mexicalcingo, the particulars of which had not transpired. Congress had not met at Queretaro on the 13th October.

The following is the proclamation of Col. Childs, Military Governor of Puebla, after the evacuation of that place by the guerrillas:

Office of the Civil and Military Governor.

Proclamation.—Order having been restored in the city of Puebla, and a force put at the disposal of the Chief of Police, it is fondly hoped that no further acts of violence will occur.

The undersigned, in connexion with his excellency the Prefect of Puebla, will use his best exertions to maintain the peace and quiet of the city.

The intantry came up as the enalty portion of the infantry that got a short at the enemy. There is much praise due them for the gallant manner in which they strove to be with the cavalry. They ran themselves out of breath, and then ran on. Never were men more anxious to reach an enemy. They had discovered the immense body of cavalry that was making its way in a gallop by a parallel road to the town, and both tried to reach town first. When they got to town we had possession. Surgeon Reynolds behaved very gallantly, and his whole energies after the fight were bestowed upon the wounded.

"The whole force of Captain Walker's command did not wounded that no further acts of violence will occur.

The undersigned, in connexion with his excellency the profession of the control of the city of the control of the c

fused on the ground that their conversion was voluntary: To which it was replied, that if voluntary there was nothing to apprehend on the part of Russia from the concession; if otherwise, no concordat could be entered nto without this concession.

The Sardinian Minister at the Court of Austria had left for London, charged, it was believed, with an inportant mission. ed; and any who feel it necessary can apply to the police office, and a sentincl will be sent to their place of business, and every means taken to protect them.

Officers of the army are respectfully requested to assist in securing any person guilty of improper conduct that may come under their notice in passing through the streets.

THOMAS CHILDS, Col U.S. A.,

Civil and Military Governor.

ner, and received the highest praises from the co General. The whole force under Gen. Lane returned

FLORIDA U. S. SANATOR -We were in error (says the faithful servant Davin, are now in the Castle of Perote, having been brought from Huamantia by order of Col. Wynkoop.
They will be forwarded to the United States by a large train, Spilet. We saw him do this with both rate and period.

They will be forwarded to the United States by a large train, saw him take down five swallows successively on the wing saw him take down five swallows successively saw him take down five swallows successively swallows successively saw him take down five swallows successively swallows successively swallows s